



#### **Outline**



- History of MPPEH at HPS
- MPPEH Screening at PCB Hot Spot
- Alternative Methods Considered
- What is Acceptance Sampling?
- Creating a Sampling Plan
- Sampling Protocol
- Average Outgoing Quality
- Summary/Path Forward



#### **History of MPPEH at HPS**



- Parcel E-2 is a fill area
- No documented range activities
- No historical or anecdotal evidence that munitions were disposed of in Parcel E-2 Landfill
- No EOD Unit or open burn pit areas
- HPS is not included on the Military Response Program Site Inventory
- 3 TCRAs executed in Parcel E and E-2 in 2005:
  - MDR (Parcel E): 61 items; and MSA (Parcel E-2): 1 item
  - IR-02 (Parcel E): 1,150 items
  - PCB Hot Spot (Parcel E-2): 47 items



1955 aerial photo of Parcel E-2.



# PCB Hot Spot Current Screening Pad Protocol



- 1. Excavated material is spread on pad in 6-inch layer
- 2. Material is screened for radioactivity (via GWS)
- 3. Material is screened for MPPEH
  - Walkover surveys using all metals detector
  - Anomalies extracted, investigated, and removed
  - QC completed by QC Manager
  - QA completed by third party
- 4. Material is sampled for ROCs with MPPEH tech support
- 5. Pad radiological analytical data submitted to RASO for review
- 6. Once approved, material is stockpiled for offsite disposal



# MPPEH Screening at PCB Hot Spot Metrics/Challenges



 Significant metallic items encountered – screening taking 5X as long as assumed (200 cy/week rather than 200 cy/day)

Over 77,000 digs in 25 pads with material from Tiers 3 and 5 (upland

area) (~5,000 cy)

Average over 3,000 digs/pad

- No encounters of MEC or MDEH to date
- Digging every metallic anomaly (sanitizing the pad)



Metal debris and rocks from RSY pad A3



#### What is Acceptance Sampling?



- Acceptance sampling is used to decide if a batch of product is of acceptable quality
- Rather than test 100% of a batch or lot, a random sample of the lot is tested. Based on the sample test results, the lot is either rejected or accepted
- Has been used to assess remediation at federal sites ("Verification Sampling")



#### What is Acceptance Sampling?



- MIL-STD 1916, "DoD Preferred Methods for Acceptance of Product"
- Develop sampling plan using MIL-STD 1916 guidance
- Visual Sampling Plan (VSP) is a tool to create a sampling plan based on MIL-STD 1916

NOT MEASUREMENT SENSITIVE

MIL-HDBK-1916 10 February 1999

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HANDBOOK

COMPANION DOCUMENT TO MIL-STD-1916



This handbook is for guidance only. Do not cite this document as a requirement.

AMSC N/A

AREA QCIC



#### **Acceptance Sampling Overview**





Parameters:

N = Lot size

n = Sample size

Total number of sampling locations Number of sampling locations to be sampled

c = Acceptance number How many defects will be accepted

- For a lot size N, determine
  - The sample size n
  - The acceptance number c (c = 0)
- Reject entire lot (pad) if number of defects (MPPEH) > c
- Specify course of action if lot (pad) is rejected (i.e., 100% screen, tighten inspection level)



#### **Creating a Sampling Plan**



- Sampling Plan consists of (1) the number of samples and (2) the locations of samples
- Sampling Plans may be created using:
  - Visual Sampling Plan (VSP) for (approximate) number and location of samples
  - MIL-STD 1916 for (approximate) number of samples + VSP for sampling locations
  - Direct computation for (exact) number of samples + VSP for sampling locations
- VSP is a software tool for developing sampling plans
- VSP helps the user select the number and location of samples so that a required confidence level for decision making can be achieved
- Two DoD environmental research programs [The Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) and The Environmental Security Technology Certification Process (ESTCP)] have supported the development of the UXO module within VSP, which facilitates sampling approaches to validate MEC site remediation



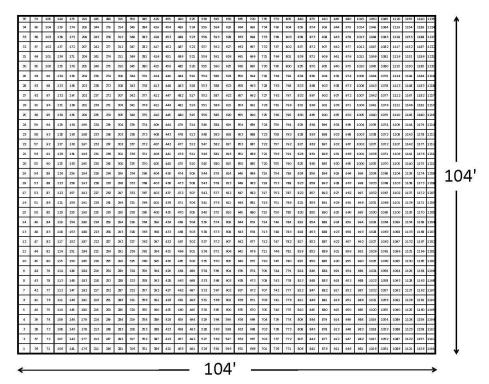


- Must determine:
  - Confidence level (CL): X% confident that at least Y% of the locations are "acceptable"
  - Acceptable may be defined as
    - MPPEH free
    - Target of Influence (TOI) free
    - Munitions evidence free
- Input lot size (N) and confidence level (CL) into VSP to get sample size (n)





- HPS RSY Pads are 104 ft by 104 ft
- Pads will be divided into 3-foot lanes
- Based on size of pads, there are 1,225 3' x 3' potential screening locations (without overlap) for each pad
- Lot size (N) = 1,225

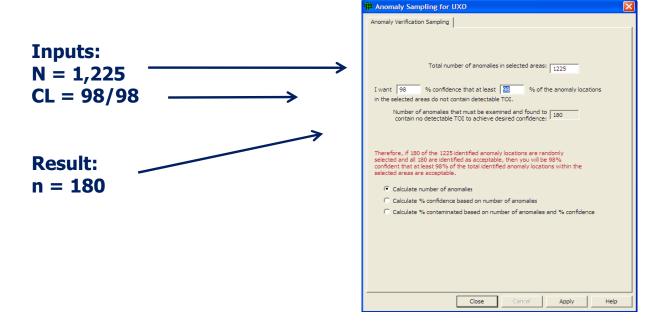


Pad schematic showing 3-foot lanes, 1,225 screening locations (not to scale).





Input lot size (N) and CL into VSP to get sample size (n)

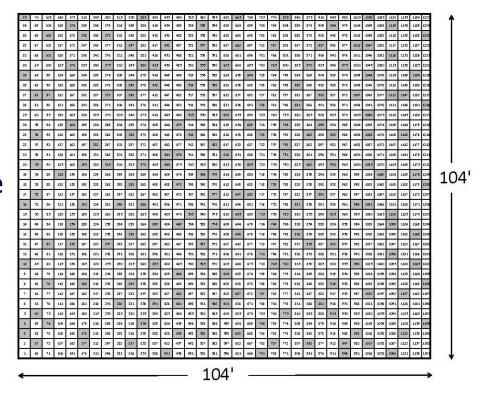


Assuming <u>Normal inspection level</u> and if N = 1,225, then 180 random screening locations will be investigated and deemed acceptable in order to have 98% confidence that 98% of the 1,225 locations are acceptable





- Normal inspection level, using VSP gives n = 180
- 180 grid cells randomly selected and investigated for presence of MPPEH
- If grid gives no mag response, select an adjacent cell to investigate
- If no MPPEH identified, 104-ft by 104-ft pad is deemed accepted
- If MPPEH is identified, the pad and soil from the original grid excavated gets a 100% screen
- Suggest after 10 pads accepted, evaluate inspection level (see switching rules in MIL-STD 1916)



Pad schematic showing 3-foot lanes, 1,225 screening locations (not to scale).

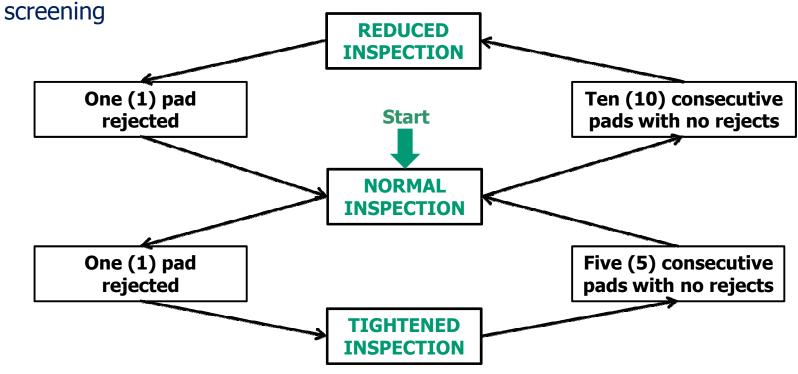


#### **Switching Rules**



- Rules for changing level of inspection (MIL-HNDBK-1916, Figure 4)
- Suggest rules applied separately to each source (Tier) area due to varying presence of metallic item as well as MPPEH

If a MPPEH item is found, soil on that pad is subject to 100% mag and dig







- Recommended Normal inspection level = 98/98
- Switch inspection levels based on switching rules as described in MIL-STD 1916
- Sample size from exact computation using hypergeometric distribution

Recommended Acceptance Sampling Protocol Table			
Inspection Level	Reduced	Normal	Tightened
Confidence Level	95/98*	98/98	99/98
Sample Size (n)	143	183	212

<sup>\* 95/98</sup> is the confidence level used at Crows Landing



#### **Sampling Protocol**



- Step 1: Determine sampling parameters (N, CL) and calculate the number of sample locations per pad (n) using table on previous slide based on current level of inspection
- Step 2: Complete Phase 1 of anomaly investigation
  - Divide pad into 3-foot lanes
  - Visually sweep each lane to remove all metallic objects protruding from the ground that could be 20-mm or greater in diameter
- Step 3: Complete Phase 2 of anomaly investigation
  - Using VSP, select random grids for n sample locations (n is predetermined in Work Instruction)
  - Investigate all anomalies within each randomly selected 3-foot by 3-foot grid
  - QC checks/investigation on 20% of cleared grids
- Step 4: Third party QA
- If at any step MPPEH is found, the pad is rejected, 100% screened, and a "tighter" sampling protocol is used (i.e., CL increases)



# **Overall Quality of Sampling Approach**



- Two important parameters in determining effectiveness of acceptance sampling approach:
  - Average Outgoing Quality (AOQ)
  - Average Outgoing Quality Limit (AOQL)
- AOQ: Measure of the level of quality routinely produced by the sampling plan
- AOQL: Worst possible long term AOQ

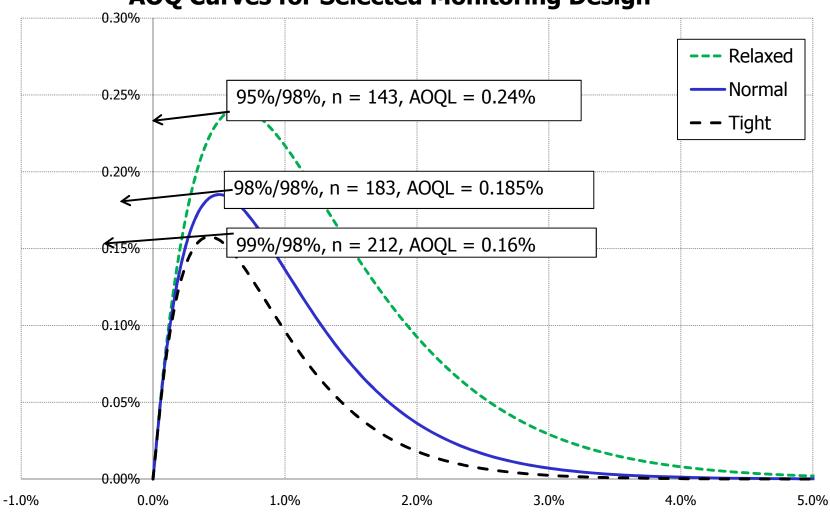


Average Outgoing Quality ( Frac Loc with MPPEH)

# **Average Outgoing Quality Limit**



#### **AOQ Curves for Selected Monitoring Design**



Incoming Percent Nonconforming (Initial Fraction of Locations with MPPEH)



#### **Summary**



- No MEC or MDEH to date
- Apply acceptance sampling + QC + QA
- 98% confident that 98% MPPEH will be identified
- AOQ and AOQL indicate much better performance over project than 98/98
- Typically used to obtain clearance of ranges or other areas for unconditional use (e.g., NASA Crows Landing Flight Facility in Crows Landing, CA and Former Lowry Training Annex in Denver, CO)



#### **Path Forward**



- 1. Develop addendum to ESS
- 2. Work Plan Field variance to MPPEH Procedure
- 3. Impact on waste process
- 4. Address potential revisions to QA process



# **Schedule**



Activity	Date	
Receive concurrence on Acceptance Sampling from Agencies	February 24	
Submit Work Instruction for Acceptance Sampling Procedures	March 3	
Receive acceptance of Work Instruction from Agencies	1 week	
Continue Hot Spots Excavation and Soil Screening	February – July 2011	
Continue Backfill and Site Restoration	February – July 2011	
Demobilize	Early August 2011	
Submit Draft Removal Action Completion Report	November 2011	

